

SECTION VI:

Bolshevik Intrigue with regard to Iraq.

Armenian
and
Soviet

Believed in
January by
W. Schatz.

Hilmi a
revolutionary
editor from
Baghdad.

A revolutionary
editor
banished from
Iraq.

Kermanshah is naturally the chief center of Bolshevik
intrigue directed against the British in Iraq. The
following evidence shows the implication of M.
Shumyatsky and M. Berlin (Russian consul at Kermanshah)
in active intrigue and the anti-British views of M.
Zinoviev as stated, according to the Pravda, in a letter
written early this year to the Iraqi nationalists at
Tehran.

On 28.11.22, M. Shumyatsky wired to M. Berlin at
Kermanshah instructing him to report to Hilmi that
Sabre and Khalifa (the two Muslims who had been deported
from Iraq in 1920) were not at Tehran and that it was
useful only as a place of rest and not for managing
nationalist revolutionary work.

On 3.12.22, M. Shumyatsky wired again to M. Berlin at
Kermanshah that he was allowing him 300 tomans for
December but in view of the departure of Hilmi expenses
for work in Mesopotamia would be great.

On the same date Hilmi arrived in Tehran. He is
reported to have tried to form a Union of Editors
there and to have visited M. Shumyatsky on the 29th
December.

On the 31st December a telegram was sent by Hilmi from
Tehran to Bagd for transmission through Karabagh,
Tehran to Chikherin and Ismet Pasha at Lausanne. It
notified the Lausanne Conference that Mesopotamia
protested against British interference and oppression.
It purported to be signed by Muhammad Ali Qadir

Muhammad A. Khalifa recently
expelled
from Iraq.

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General Yasin Pasha Al Hammami of Kirkuk } ex-Sharifian
 General Mehdi Pasha of Tikrit } officers now
 in Iraq, where
 Yasin Pasha
 is Minister of War.

The Afghan Minister in Teheran was reported later to have deputed Hifai to work for union between the Persians, Arabs and Afghans in Teheran.

Activities of
 M. Berlin.

On the 28th November the High Commissioner reported that information had been received from an exceptionally reliable source that the Soviet Consul (M. Berlin) at Kermanshah was trying to collect all Kermanshah, all Iraqi extremists then in Persia and was making strong efforts to make Kermanshah a centre for activity against the British in Iraq and the Government of Iraq.

M. Shumyatsky's
 instructions to
 M. Berlin.

On 3.12.32, M. Shumyatsky wired to M. Berlin at Kermanshah as follows:-

"In consequence of our activities, the Persian Ambassador in Ankara is coming to Teheran in order to hasten the work against the English in Mesopotamia. On this question an agreement has been arrived at between the Turks and the Persians. It is reported that Said Talib the leader of the rebels in Mesopotamia is an enemy of Faicul with Persian leanings and that under his leadership are a x x x x x x also orientating towards Persia. The Persians propose to march Kerbala. Work carefully on this matter without disclosing our connection."

Correspondence
 between
 Zinoviev and
 the Iraqi
 extremists at
 Teheran.

The 'Pravda' of 30.5.33, published an exchange of letters between persons styling themselves "Extreme Representatives of Mesopotamia" and M. Zinoviev.

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President of the Executive Committee of the Communist International. The former writing from Tehran on 21.12.33, protested against the Anglo-Iraq Treaty and appealed to M. Zinoviev for assistance in liberating them from the tyrannical yoke of the British.

In reply M. Zinoviev described English Imperialism in Egypt, India and South Africa - everywhere - as deceit, treachery and merciless cruelty - He said that the liberation of Mesopotamia would be attained by the organized fight of broad peasant and town masses against the powers of occupation; the Communist International guaranteed its sympathy and support in the fight for liberation; if the writers thought it useful to come to Moscow he would be glad to meet them; if events detained them in Persia he would ask them to collect documents, materials and photographs relating to the English regime in Mesopotamia.

section VII.